窄板额蚤华北亚种幼虫形态研究

(蚤目:细蚤科)

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摘要:描述了窄板额蚤华北亚种的幼虫形态,并和同属幼虫进行比较。窄板额蚤华北亚种幼虫的形态和棕形额蚤指名亚种幼虫的形态比较相似,但肛梳刚毛数量可以区分,前者总数超过24根,后者总数不超过20根。再通过与其它5种(亚种)额蚤幼虫的形态比较,发现属于额蚤亚属5种幼虫的大颚齿数一般为5个齿,一龄幼虫的破卵器正面为鞋形;而属于鸟额蚤亚属前额蚤灰獭亚种的幼虫的大颚齿数达9个,一龄幼虫的破卵器正面为球拍形。这些差异可能是亚属间的形态差异。关键词:蚤目:细蚤科;窄板额蚤华北亚种;幼虫形态

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The larval morphology of Frontopsylla nakagawai borealosinica (Siphonaptera: Leptopsyllidae)

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Abstract: The morphology of the larva of Frontopsylla nakagawai borealosinica (Fnb) Liu, Wu et Chang, 1986 was studied and compared with other five congeneric species: F. spadix spadix (Fss), F. elatoides intermedia (Fei), F. elatoides (Fee), F. aspiniformis (Fa) and F. frontalis baibacina (Ffb). The number of mandibular teeth for each species is: 5 (Fnb), 5-6 (Fss), 5 (Fei), 5 (Fee), 5 (Fa) and 9 (Ffb). The number of occipital setae: 4 (6) (Fnb), 4 (4) (Fss), 4 (12) (Fei), 6 (6) (Fee), 4 (6) (Fa) and 4 (10) (Ffb). The number of setae of 1-5 abdominal segments in the posterior pringcipal row: 10 (2) (Fnb), 10 (2) (Fss), 8 (4) (Fei), 8 (4) (Fee), 10 (2) (Fa) and 8 (4) (Ffb). The number of setae of fore/hind rows on anal comb: 4-6/20-24 (Fnb), 4/14-16 (Fss), 10-12/20-26 (Fei), 4/28-30 (Fee), 5-9/18-20 (Fa) and 2/14-17 (Ffb). The number of strut setae per side: 8-11 (Fnb), 8-11 (Fss), 18-20 (Fei), 18-20 (Fee), 15 (Fa) and 7-9 (Ffb). The shapes of egg burst by dorsal view are like the shape of shoe except that of F. frontalis baibacina, which is like the shape of table tennis bat. Based on all characters listed above, F. nakagawai borealosinica has closer relationship with F. spadix spadix with a distinguishable character, the number of setae of hind row on anal comb. It is obvious that these six species of Frontopsylla can be classified to two groups according to the number of mandibular teeth and the shape of egg burst: one group consisting of one single species, F. frontalis baibacina, and another group consisting of the rest species. This grouping is congruent with that based on adult morphology.

Key words: Siphonaptera; Leptopsyllidae; Frontopsylla nakagawai borealosinica; larval morphology

蚤类幼虫标本由于难以采集到,所以对蚤类幼虫的形态进行研究比较困难。我国已描述的蚤幼虫约有50余种(亚种),这其中,额蚤属幼虫已描述了6种(亚种):似升额蚤介中亚种 Frontopsylla elatoides intermedia Cai,Wu et Zhang,1987(王敦清和

肖柏林, 1987), 似升额蚤指名亚种 F. elatoides elatoides Wagner, 1928 和升额蚤指名亚种 F. elata elata (Jordan et Rothschild, 1915) (叶瑞玉, 1990), 无棘鬃额蚤 F. aspiniformis Liu et Wu, 1960 (肖柏林, 1990), 前额蚤灰獭亚种 F. frontalis baibacina

Ji, 1979(肖柏林和李志仑, 1993) 和棕形额蚤指名亚种 *F. spadix spadix*(Jordan *et* Rothschild, 1927) (漆一鸣和何晋侯, 1997)。本文描述窄板额蚤华北亚种 *F. nakagawai borealosinica* Liu, Wu *et* Chang 1986的幼虫形态,并和同属幼虫进行比较。

1 材料与方法

1.1 蚤种

采自北京市门头沟区齐家庄的黑线姬鼠 Apode-mus agrarius 和大林姬鼠 A. speciosus。

1.2 幼虫饲养及制片

将采集的活蚤在实验室条件下饲养在小白鼠体上,饲养室的温湿度条件为 25 ± 1℃和 75% ± 5% RH,饲养缸垫料为 50%的细木屑和 50%的幼虫培养基。按王敦清(1956)的方法,将 1 龄幼虫和 3 龄幼虫制成背腹位的标本。

2 形态描述

头部触角基部有5个突起,3大2小相间排列 在基部腹面。触角为一节,呈棒状,端部细于基 部,在近端部有一个凹陷,顶部有4小突起和一根长刚毛,长度为触角的2/5。大颚有5齿,从前向后逐渐变小(图2)。下颚须为两节,第一节上部有1根感觉毛,第二节顶端有3根感觉毛(图3)。

1龄幼虫头部背面后方中间为破卵器,形似鞋底,破卵刺位于位于破卵器前端1/4处(图4)。

头部背面触角前刚毛两列,前列 2 根长刚毛, 后列 2 根小刚毛。触角后前头刚毛 4 根,中间 2 根 长,两侧 2 根小;后头刚毛 12 根,其中 4 根长刚 毛,8 根小刚毛。另有感觉孔 11 对,两侧对称排 列。头部腹面刚毛和感觉孔如图所示(图 5)。

体节毛序(自第 1 胸节至第 9 腹节主刚毛列刚毛数)8(2*),8(2),8(2),10(2),10(2),10(2),10(6),10(有 10(2),10(2),10(2),10(有 10(1)的变异),12。此外,各节还有副刚毛,第 1~第 3 胸节为 10 根,第 1~第 8 腹节为 12 根,第 9 腹节为 10 根。第 10 腹节背面有肛梳两列 26~30 根,第 1 列 6 根,第 2 列 20~24 根。第 10 腹节腹面后部有 6 根粗大刚毛,前部有 1 对小刚毛。肛柱背面有 8~11 根支柱毛(以 9 根居多),腹面有一个感觉孔。胸部第 1 节背面有 4 对感觉孔,从第 2 胸节至第 9 腹节都是 3 对感觉孔(图 6,7,8,9,10)。

表 1 现有 6 种 (亚种) 额蚤幼虫形态特征比较

Table 1 Morphological comparison of the larvae of 6 species or subspecies of Frontopsylla

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	特征	棕形额蚤 指名亚种	似升额蚤 介中亚种	似升额蚤 指名亚种	无棘鬃额蚤	窄板额蚤 华北亚种	前额蚤灰 獭亚种
	Characters	F. spadix spadi	F . elatoides intermedia	F. elatoides elatoides	F. aspiniformis	F. nakagawai borealosinica	F. frontalis baibacina
- 头部	大颚齿数 ¹	5 ~ 6	5	5	5	5	9
Head	触角前毛2	2	2	4	2	2	2
	前头毛序3	2 (4)	2 (4)	8 (4)	2 (4)	2 (4)	2 (4)
	后头毛序4	4 (4)	4 (12)	6 (6)	4 (6)	4 (4)	4 (10)
	破卵器形状⁵	鞋形	鞋形	鞋形	鞋形	鞋形	球拍形
		shape of shoe	shape of shoe	shape of shoe	shape of shoe	shape of shoe	shape of table tennis bat
胸部 Thorax	第1~3节刚毛数6	8 (2)	8 (2)	8 (2)	8 (2)	8 (2)	8 (2)
腹部	第1~5节刚毛数7	10 (2)	8 (4)	8 (4)	10 (2)	10 (2)	8 (4)
Abdomen	第6~7节刚毛数8	10 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)
	第8节刚毛数9	10	10	10	10	10	10
	第9节刚毛数10	12	12	12	12	12	12
	第 10 节肛梳前列刚毛数11	4	10 ~ 12	4	5 ~ 9	4 ~ 6	2
	第 10 节肛梳后列刚毛数12	14 ~ 16	20 ~ 26	28 ~ 30	18 ~ 20	20 ~ 24	14 ~ 17
	第10节腹面毛序13	6 (2)	6 (2)	6	6 (2)	6 (2)	6 (2)
	第 10 节每侧支柱毛数14	8 ~ 11	18 ~ 20	18 ~ 20	15	8 ~ 11	7~9

^{1.} Number of mandibular teeth; 2. Number of setae in pre-antennal area; 3. Number of setae in anterior row; 4. Number of setae in posterior row; 5. Shape of egg burst by dorsal view; 6. Number of setae on the 1st-3rd thoracic segments; 7. Number of setae on the 1st-5th abdominal segments; 8. Number of setae on the 6th-7th abdominal segments; 9. Number of setae on the 8 abdominal segment; 10. Number of setae on the 9th abdominal segment; 11. Number of setae in anterior row of anal comb on the 10th abdominal segment; 12. Number of setae in posterior row of anal comb on the 10th abdominal segment; 13. Number of setae on the ventral plate of the 10th abdominal segment; 14. Number of strut setae per side on the 10th abdominal segment.

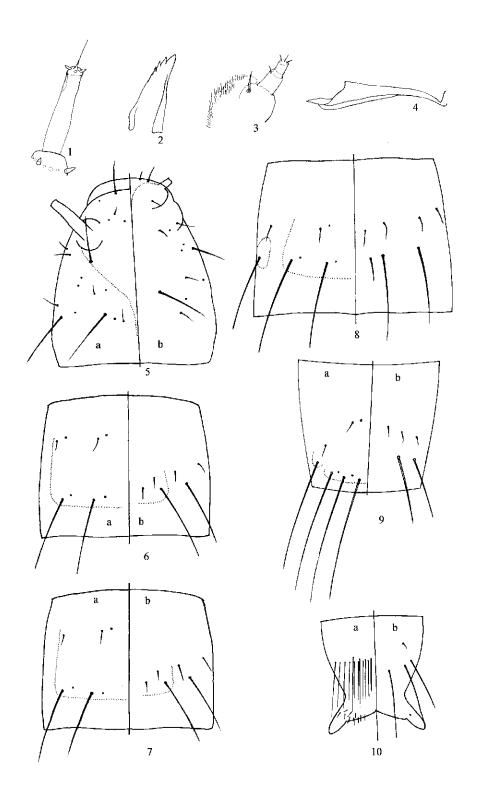


图 1~10 窄板额蚤幼虫(a表示背面,b表示腹面)

Figs. 1~10 The larva of *F. nakagawai borealosinica* (a: dorsal view; b: ventral view) 1. 大颚齿 (antenna); 2. 触角 (mandible); 3. 下唇须 (maxilla); 4. 1 龄幼虫破卵齿侧面观 (lateral view of egg burst of first instar larva); 5. 头部 (head); 6. 胸部第1节 (the first thoracic segment); 7. 胸部第2节 (the second thoracic segment); 8. 腹部第1节 (the first abdominal segmen); 9. 腹部第9节 (the ninth abdominal segment); 10. 腹部第10节 (the tenth abdominal segment)

3 形态比较

叶瑞玉只描述了升额蚤指名亚种 1 龄幼虫的破卵器形态。本文作者将现有的 6 种额蚤幼虫的形态特征作了比较 (表 1)。

通过比较可以发现,窄板额蚤华北亚种和棕形额蚤指名亚种的幼虫在形态上比较接近,窄板额蚤华北亚种幼虫肛梳的刚毛要多于棕形额蚤指名亚种,前者总数超过 24 根,而后者总数不超过 20根,而其它所列特征都比较接近。

在现已研究过幼虫形态的五种额蚤中,根据它们成虫的形态特征,前额蚤灰獭亚种属鸟额蚤亚属,而另外四种都属于额蚤亚属。根据这个分类关系,可以简单归纳额蚤亚属幼虫形态特征的特点。额蚤亚属大颚齿数一般为5个齿;一龄幼虫的破卵器正面为鞋形。已报道的侧面形状(棕形额蚤指名亚种、升额蚤指名亚种和似升额蚤指名亚种)和窄板额蚤的破卵器侧面形状非常相似,只是似升额蚤指名亚种的破卵器从侧面看略肥厚一些。而鸟额蚤亚属的前额蚤灰獭亚种的大颚齿数多达9个,其破卵器正面为球拍形。这两个特征可能在两个亚属间存在差异。

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